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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,586	02/12/2002	Jerry Kupsh	3356/OKO43	5372
7278	7590	03/23/2006	EXAMINER	
DARBY & DARBY P.C. P. O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-5257				PEREZ, JULIO R
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2617

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/074,586	KUPSH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Julio R. Perez	2681

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 December 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-13 and 15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-13 and 15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7, 9-13, 15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tarnanen, US patent Number 6,085,100 in view of Ala-Laurilla, US Patent Number 6,546,871.

Regarding claim 1, Tarnanen discloses a method for tracking messages delivered via a short message service (SMS) comprising the steps of: receiving, at a gateway, a message destined for a mobile device [col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 6, lines 24-27, a message is sent to a mobile device from an external source and arrives at a gateway database before being forwarded to the mobile station]; assigning a unique identifier to the received message [col. 2, lines 32-46; col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 6, lines 24-37, an identifier is formed for the sent message]; recording the unique identifier in a database accessible to the gateway [col. 2, lines 38-46; col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 4-26; col. 6, lines 20-37; Figs. 2, 4, the information about the message and its identifier are stored in a database within the gateway application]; and forwarding the received message from the gateway to the mobile device, wherein the forwarded message sent from the gateway to the mobile device includes an origination address, the origination address being derived from the

unique identifier [col. 2, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 28-67; col. 6, lines 1-37, the message delivered to the mobile station including the origination address corresponding to the address that transmitted the message].

What Tarnanen does not specifically disclose is that the sender or recipient is allowed to log in to the gateway to access and view the message recorded in the database. However, Ala-Laurilla teaches this limitation [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 3, lines 1-30].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tarnanen with the teachings of Ala-Laurilla, as it is well known in the art to provide a subscriber with access to a mailbox that contains messages in order to view them after logging in.

Regarding claim 2, Tarnanen suggests sending the message to a short message service center [col. 5, lines 12-14; Fig. 2, ref. 2, the message is passed via an SMSC].

Regarding claim 3, Ala-Laurilla suggests the sender of the message received at the gateway communicate with the gateway via the Internet [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 5, lines 15-20].

Regarding claim 4, Ala-Laurilla suggests the gateway is an Internet Gateway identified by a domain name, the domain name being included in the origination address of the message sent from the gateway to the mobile device [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 5, lines 15-20].

Regarding claim 5, Tarnanen discloses the origination address of the message sent from the gateway to the mobile device includes the unique identifier [col. 2, lines 32-37; col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 6, lines 24-37].

Regarding claim 6, Tarnanen discloses receiving, at the gateway, a reply to the message from the mobile device [col. 2, lines 55-67, a reply is passed to the gateway application]; correlating the reply to the sent message by means of the unique identifier [col. 2, lines 55-67; col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 64-67; col. 6, lines 1-19, the gateway retrieves the original source address of the message to transmit a corresponding reply]; and recording the correlated reply in the database storing the sent message [col. 3, lines 1-14; Fig. 2, refs. 3,4, a record of the response is stored in a database].

Regarding claim 7, Tarnanen discloses the destination address of the reply sent to the gateway is the origination address of the forwarded message [col. 5, lines 57-67; col. 6, lines 1-19, the reply will be sent to the address, corresponding to the originating message].

Regarding claim 9, Ala-Laurilla discloses the message and reply are accessed using a web browser [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 3, lines 1-30].

Regarding claim 10, Tarnanen discloses a system for recording message sent from a first communication device connected to a first network to a second communication device connected to a second network, the system comprising: a database and a gateway, the database connected to the gateway and the gateway connected to the first and second network [col. 5, lines 9-46; Fig. 2, refs. 2-3, the system includes first and second networks, a gateway application, and data base;

furthermore, it is inherent as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that gateways comprise means to administer data or information within, therefore, comprising means to monitor and process data], the gateway including a microprocessor which is programmed to: receive each of the plurality of messages from the first communication device destined for the second communication device [col. 3, lines 1-4; col. 5, lines 9-27; col. 6, lines 24-27, a message is sent to a mobile device from external sources, located on a different network, through the gateway], assign a unique identifier to the message [col. 2, lines 32-37; col. 3, lines 1-14; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 5, lines 9-21; col. 6, lines 24-37, an identifier is formed for the sent message], and forward the message to the second communication device connected to the second network, wherein the origination address of the forwarded message is derived from the unique identifier [col. 2, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 64-67; col. 6, lines 1-37, the message delivered to the mobile station including the origination address corresponding to the address that transmitted the message].

What Tarnanen does not specifically disclose is that the sender or recipient is allowed to log in to the gateway to access and view the message recorded in the database. However, Ala-Laurilla teaches this limitation [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 3, lines 1-30].

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tarnanen with the teachings of Ala-Laurilla, as it is well known in the art to provide a subscriber with access to a mailbox that contains messages in order to view them after logging in.

Regarding claim 11, Ala-Laurilla discloses the first network is the Internet and the second network is the short message service network [col. 2, lines 1-6; col. 3, lines 1-30; Figure 1].

Regarding claim 12, Ala-Laurilla discloses the first communication device is a personal computer and the second communication device is a mobile device [col. 2, lines 45-67].

Regarding claim 13, Ala-Laurilla discloses the first communication device communicates with the gateway via the Internet using a web browser the gateway further programmed to allow the user to access and view a reply recorded in the database [col. 2, lines 1-6, 45-67; col. 3, lines 1-30; Figure 1].

Regarding claim 15, Ala-Laurilla discloses the second network is a short message service (SMS) network and the gateway is connected to a short message service center [col. 5, lines 12-14; Fig. 2, ref. 2, 3, the message is passed via an SMSC, where the SMSC is connected to the Gateway application].

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7, 9-13, 15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Titus et al., US Patent Publication Number 2002/0029189, discloses routing prepaid short messages.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R. Perez whose telephone number is (571) 272-7846. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H. Feild can be reached on (571) 272- 4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Julio R Perez
Examiner
Art Unit 2681


3/8/06


JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER